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AUSTRIAN UN SUCCESS IN SOUTH TYROL QUESTION

EIGHTEEN-NATION RESOLUTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND FOR SPECIAL RIGHTS
OF SOUTH TYROLEANS AS WELL AS NEW AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

New York — The 15th session of the United Nations General Assembly unanimously approved October 31 a resolution, recommended by its Special Political Committee, which demands that in order to reach a settlement of the South Tyrol question Italy and Austria conduct negotiations relating to the whole Paris Treaty. Differences which might arise in these negotiations are to be resolved by all those means which are provided in the UN Charter for such cases, including application to the International Court of Justice or other peaceful means of the concerned parties' own choice.

The resolution also demands full equality of the South Tyroleans and Italians within the framework of the special provisions for the security of the ethnic character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element.

The decision of the plenary meeting of the General Assembly came after the problem had been discussed in 10 sessions of the Special Political Committee.

In the course of a debate, lasting a total of 17 hours, the committee discussed the original Austrian draft resolution, a number of amendments, a counter-resolution sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and finally adopted unanimously a draft resolution moved by Ireland, India, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan and Mexico. The final draft resolution was also co-sponsored by the four Latin American nations and by Bolivia, Norway, Canada and Cuba.

The unanimous decision of the Special Political Committee as well as of the General Assembly was heartily applauded by the delegates.

STATEMENT BEFORE UN'S XV. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky once more addressed the General Assembly to express Austria's gratitude for the treatment that had been given to the South Tyrol problem.

He declared, among other matters:

Permit me, first, to express my gratitude to the General Assembly for having put the question of the South Tyrol on its agenda. This august body has thus given evidence of the willingness to give its attention also to such matters

which are not within the immediate sphere of world-wide political contest.

May I also express my appreciation of the fact that the Special Political Committee has, in a long debate, subjected this problem to a searching examination which bore the stamp of high competence and authority; and it should be noted that roughly one third of all States represented in the United Nations participated in the debate -- which is the more re-

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

on the report of the Special Political Committee on "the status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen) implementing the Paris Agreement of 5 September 1946:"

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED item 68 of its agenda,

CONSIDERING that the status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen) has been regulated by an international Agreement between Austria and Italy, signed in Paris on 5 September 1946,

CONSIDERING that the said Agreement establishes a system designed to guarantee the German-speaking inhabitants of the said Province "complete equality of rights with the Italian-speaking inhabitants, within the framework of special provisions to safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element",

BEARING IN MIND that a dispute has arisen between Austria and Italy in regard to the implementation of the said Agreement,

DESIROUS of preventing the situation created by the dispute from impairing the friendly relations between the two countries,

URGES the two parties concerned to resume negotiations with a view to finding a solution for all differences relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement of 5 September 1946.

markable as it dealt with a problem which until a short while ago has not received world-wide attention. This development attests to our view that here we are indeed dealing with a serious political problem.

Originally the Austrian Delegation tabled a resolution which expresses the conviction that a speedy solution - and, of course, a solution satisfactory to the South Tyroleans - could only be brought about if substantial and effective regional autonomy were granted to the Province of Bozen.

Of course, the Austrian Delegation has been aware from the very beginning of these proceedings that the General Assembly could only recommend that negotiations be conducted between the two States concerned, with the aim that autonomy be granted to the Province of Bozen as stipulated by the Paris Agreement.

Perhaps it ought to be stressed, that the Paris Treaty gives clear title to this demand; specifically, Article 2 of the Treaty states with reference to the present territory of the Province of Bozen that it - I quote - "should be granted the exercise of autonomous legislative and executive regional power".

The resolution now before the General Assembly - and again I quote - "urges the two parties concerned to resume negotiations with a view to finding a solution for *all* differences relating to the implementation of the above agreement". It is a source of great satisfaction to the Austrian Delegation that this resolution does not exclude any article - nor, indeed, any part - of the Treaty; it follows then that it also provides for negotiations concerning Article 2 of the Paris Agreement to which I have just referred.

Another point which I should like to stress is the following:

In the past, only conversations could be held on the problem of the South Tyrol since Italy insisted that we lacked the title to conduct negotiations. Should the General Assembly pass the resolution now before it, this state of affairs, long held objectionable by Austria, will be substantially changed.

From the Austrian point of view this resolution contains, in addition, a particularly valuable recommendation which will be of the utmost importance during the forthcoming negotiations. Specifically, paragraph 2 of the resolution reads as follows: "(the General Assembly) recommends that in the event of the negotiations referred to in paragraph 1 above not leading to satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, both parties should give favourable consideration to the possibility of seeking a solution of their differences by any of the means provided in the Charter of the United Nations, including recourse to the International Court of Justice or any other peaceful means of their own choice."

Thus, the resolution explicitly states that it is within the discretion - as well as the choice - of both parties to avail themselves of the means - any means - provided by the Charter of the United Nations; the peaceful means to which the resolution refers are enumerated in the Charter; they are: inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other

CHANCELLOR JULIUS RAAB'S FOURTH CABINET SWORN IN

The fourth People's Party - Socialist coalition cabinet headed by Chancellor Julius Raab was sworn in Nov. 3 in Vienna's Hofburg Palace in presence of Federal President Dr. Adolf Schaerf.

The make-up of the new cabinet is the same as that of the third Raab government, which submitted its resignation, Oct 20 after failure to agree on the 1961 budget estimates within the time limit prescribed by the Constitution.

President Schaerf delayed his decision on the resignation and urged the leaders of both parties to adjust their differences.

The People's Party and the Socialists resumed their budget negotiations and finally settled their differences which revolved around the question of financing the increased old-age-pension plan.

peaceful means of their own choice.

We shall thus be enabled - in the event that the negotiations should fail - to resort to the means and methods appropriate for any given situation.

Most important from the Austrian viewpoint, however, is the fact that the language of the Paris Agreement which is most expressive of its spirit, has been included in the preamble of the present draft resolution. I should like to refer in this context to paragraph 3, citing the text of the Paris Agreement, that the South Tyroleans should be granted - and I quote - "a complete equality of rights with the Italian speaking inhabitants within the framework of special provisions to safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element."

My Delegation therefore agrees to the present draft resolution which is designed to create fundamentally new conditions for negotiations on the problem of the South Tyrol.

In conclusion, may I say that I sincerely hope that the spirit which led to the unanimous adoption of this resolution may continue to bring its influence to bear upon this issue and help create an atmosphere which will allow the problem of the South Tyrol to be brought to a solution satisfactory to all concerned.

COMMENTS OF THE OFFICIAL "WIENER ZEITUNG" ON THE DECISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE SOUTH TYROL QUESTION.

The official "Wiener Zeitung" recently commented editorially on the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on the South Tyrol question. The article said in part:

The decision in the South Tyrol debate makes us ask whether the Austrian initiative at the United Nations was significant and whether it was accompanied by a corresponding success. Happily, we can answer this question positively. And we can offer a few points to underscore Austria's gain.

For one, the United Nations has not declined to take a position on the South Tyrol problem in general. On the contrary, it has discussed this question fully and finally passed

a resolution in which the two opposing parties are requested to hold bilateral negotiations, although here it was not firmly stated where an appeal should be taken in case the talks failed. Of course, this compromise decision does not fully cover the Austrian goal, namely to provide in advance for an appeal to the Secretary General of the United Nations if the bilateral negotiations should collapse. But since it was necessary to bring the different opinions to a common denominator, both parties had to pay the price. We believe that our price was less than that of the Italians, because the compromise resolution leans rather more to our point of view. Italy had to take a back seat in far greater measure: Rome's presentation did not succeed in unrolling the South Tyrol debate in a lightning-like tempo which would not have permitted a full discussion of the question. Nor did Italy succeed in foisting the whole complex as it stood upon the Internal Court of Justice. Italy even had to experience the clear resistance of numerous countries against the Latin American resolution which had been inspired by the Italian "spirit" and which would have represented the whole question as a "misunderstanding". Only on the eve of the vote on the compromise solution, Italian delegation chairman Gaetano Martino had declared openly that this compromise could not obtain Italy's assent. However, 24 hours later, Italy revised its position under pressure of the overwhelming majority and voted for the resolution. On the other hand, Austria had made known that it would not refuse its consent to the draft at the time the compromise was moved.

But for Austria, too, the discussion was not without disappointment. In the opening sessions, opposing speakers were the majority. But the longer the debate lasted and the deeper the UN diplomats went into the subject, the better the mood became. Let us frankly admit: after the beginning we could hardly expect so positive a result of the debate. This is due not least to the work of the all-embracing, well-founded interventions of Foreign Minister Dr. Kreisky and (State Secretary) Gschnitzer and their shrewd tactics in moving a modified resolution at the decisive point in the debate. This draft smoothed the path to the compromise resolution which in the end was adopted.

Aside from the result of the debate, we must note another gain for our cause. World public opinion, inside and outside the UN Building, became fully informed about the South Tyrol question and was included openly to take sides. Of course, many a statement was opposed to the Austrian point of view; but however the various aspects are considered, no doubt exists any longer for the neutral observer on one point: The South Tyrol problem does, in fact, exist, and it exists to an extent which merits the world's interest. Absurd as it may seem to those who convinced themselves on the spot about the tremendous threat to the Tyrolean ethnic group south of the Brenner: Rome's policy was directed to a considerable measure toward belittling the problem, if not describing it as non-existent or at best admitting it as a "misunderstanding". In this, Italy has completely failed. The United Nations would not have unanimously proposed bilateral negotiations if it had considered the question an internal Italian problem or mere "misunder-

standings." On the contrary, the resolution speaks expressly of a "dispute."

All this has not, of course, solved the South Tyrol problem; it has only shown the way toward a solution. The forthcoming bilateral negotiations could achieve much or nothing. So far, Italy has not left any doubt that it must continue to reject the Austrian goal of establishing regional autonomy for the province of Bozen. Thus, no abrupt change in Rome's position should be expected. While Premier Fanfani numbers among those sensible statesmen who might be valuable collaborators in a mutually satisfactory solution and while he is no longer dependent on the Neo-Fascists -- the deadly enemies of the Tyrolean ethnic group -- as was his predecessor Tramboni, he must yet take many things into consideration. He must watch the mood in the Italian parliament and public opinion and he must see to it that his coalition government which ended the dangerous and month-long Italian government crisis retains the confidence of parliament.

Thus, no quick development should be expected from the bilateral negotiations. Yet, with good will on both sides they could turn out very fruitfully.

The current situation, in any case, gives Austria and the South Tyroleans the not unjustified hope that it will yet be possible to bring the problem to a solution in peace and friendship.

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ECONOMIC BRIEFS.

United Austrian Steel (VOEST) recently announced the development of a pure oxygen process for the preparation of sphere castings in a cupola furnace. The process permits the manufacture of special casting steel and ingot moulds of considerably greater durability. The process is of prime interest to metallurgists.

Austrian agriculture has steadily produced more food and thus reduced the quantities of imported foodstuffs. According to the latest statistics, the percentage of imported foodstuffs has been reduced from 28.5 in 1937 to 15.7% in 1959.

Austria takes second place among the oil-producing countries of Western Europe. In 1959, Austria produced 2.5 million tons. Only West Germany, with 5.1 million tons, exceeded Austria's output. Next came the Netherlands with 1.8 million tons, Italy with 1.7, France with 1.6, and Yugoslavia and Britain.

Austria's super-highway West -- Vienna to Salzburg -- is half completed. When finished, the great new road will be almost 200 miles long. A further 20 miles will be added in 1961. By the end of that year, about two-thirds of the entire road will be open to traffic. Putting a roadbed through the Vienna woods will necessitate the construction of 70 bridges.

TEN YEARS FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

On June 6, 1950, Austria and the United States signed an agreement regarding the inclusion of Austrian teachers, scientists and students in an international exchange program which had its origin in American initiative; a program which has as its goal -- to quote the preamble -- "to contribute to better mutual understanding and the promotion of cultural relations." For the first five academic years (1951/1952 through 1955/1956) as well as for the next five years, an amount of \$1,250,000 (32,500,000 schillings) was set aside. Implementation of the program was turned over to an Austrian-American commission with equal representation which started its work without delay. The work of the commission of which the U.S. ambassador in Vienna is the honorary chairman will be the subject of a later article. It should be said now, however, that this exchange program as hardly any other has achieved its goal and that rarely has money been expended for a better purpose.

Currently the Austrian-American Fulbright Commission (the program is named after its creator, Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas) consists of Federal Minister Dr. Drimmel, Prof. Tassilo Antoine, Prof. Karl Metz and Prof. Hans Sittner for Austria, and Richard C. Wooton, Winthrop S. Greene, Eleanor Wyllys Allen and W. Lloyd White for the United States. Thanks to the efforts of these persons and their predecessors 704 Austrians and 496 Americans have become well-acquainted with the U.S. and Austria, respectively, and learned to appreciate those qualities which must be personally observed.

On both sides, enough opportunities for teaching, learning and getting acquainted existed. The Austrian guest instructor worked and taught for periods from three months to two years at 64 different leading universities, scientific institutions, libraries and museums in the United States and thus learned how their special fields fared in the U.S. The same is true for primary school teachers and particularly the Austrian students who took courses at more than 100 American universities and colleges.

Much the same way be said of American teachers and students in Austria where their main interest, naturally enough, was concentrated in cultural endeavors. Thus, it can hardly be surprising that a third of all American exchange students studied music in Austria and that about 30% of the American teachers taught literature and languages.

WORLD BANK TO MEET IN VIENNA NEXT YEAR

The board of governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund decided at the recent annual meeting in Washington, D.C., to hold the next meeting in Vienna. Austria's invitation was presented to the board by Finance Minister Heillingsetzer. The next annual meeting will take place in Vienna, in September 1961, with about 2,000 financial experts from 70 countries participating.

AUSTRIA BESTOWS MEDAL ON IBM PRESIDENT

Arthur K. Watson, president of IBM World Trade Corp. recently was awarded Austria's Grand Silver Medal of Honor for his contribution to the advancement of scientific studies and development in Austria.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATIONS OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

The Austrian trade delegate in the United States, Mr. Otto M. Spitz, will be available for consultation outside of New York as follows: in Boston, Mass., at the Parker House Hotel, November 15; -- in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the William Penn Hotel, November 17-18; -- in Oklahoma City, Okla., at the Biltmore Hotel, November 21; -- in Dallas, Tex., at the Statler Hilton Hotel, November 23; -- in Jacksonville, Fla., at the Roosevelt Hotel, November 28-29; in Atlanta, Ga., at the Biltmore Hotel, November 30; -- in Charlotte, N.C., at the Hotel Barringer, December 2; -- in Washington, D.C., at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, December 5-6; -- in Baltimore, Md., at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, December 7; -- and in Philadelphia, Pa., at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, December 8-9.

1961 TRADE FAIRS IN AUSTRIA

Spring Vienna International Trade Fair: from March 12 to 19; --

Spring Graz South-East Fair: from April 29 to May 7; -- Central Agricultural Fair, Wels, Upper Austria; from May 28 to June 4; --

Dornbirn Export and Sample Fair with Textile Show: from August 4 to 13; --

Carinthian Fair with Austrian Lumber Show, Klagenfurt: from August 10 to 20; --

Agricultural Fair, Ried/Innkreis, Upper Austria; from August 27 to September 4; --

Fall Vienna International Trade Fair: from September 10 to 17; --

Fall Graz South-East Fair: from September 30 to October 8.

AUSTRIAN FLAG DAY IN CHICAGO

October 26 was Austrian Flag Day in Chicago by special proclamation of Major Richard J. Daley who declared that the people of his city wanted to demonstrate their friendship toward Austria.

In his proclamation, Major Daley explained that the date of October 26 had been chosen for Chicago's Austrian Flag Day because it was the fifth anniversary of the day on which the troops of the four occupying powers left Austria and on which the red-white-red colors waved once more over a free Austria.

Daley pointed out that old Austrian culture was a cornerstone of Western culture and that Austrian music had inspired the peoples of the world. He recalled that many of Chicago's citizens had come from Austria, and particularly the Burgenland, and he praised the considerable contribution made by these immigrants toward the flowering of Chicago -- America's second-largest city with nearly seven million inhabitants.

In his proclamation, Mayor Daley also spoke of the close relations between the people of the American Midwest and Austria during the continuing tenure of Austrian Consul General Franz Haromy. Daley finally asked the people of Chicago to hoist the Austrian flag on October 26 as a symbol of friendship between the two countries -- Austria and the United States.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

VIENNA MOURNS DIMITRI MITROPOULOS.

The news of the death of Dimitri Mitropoulos was received with great sadness by Vienna's musicians and music-lovers. All the newspapers published long obituaries of the great conductor who had been so closely connected with the musical life of the Austrian capital.

The Vienna State Opera at which Mitropoulos so often conducted, issued the following statement:

The Vienna State Opera has been badly hit by the unexpected death of the great conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos who ever since 1956 had been so closely connected with the Vienna State Opera. The State Opera was grateful to Mitropoulos not only for a number of great performances but also for his exemplary and devoted work toward artistic excellence. The members of the Vienna State Opera, will retain a permanent memory of Mitropoulos as one of the great figures in musical life; they will remember the passionate and selfless personality of a man who in achieving artistic goals paid no heed to his own welfare; they will never forget that, in addition, Mitropoulos was a wonderfully good person who had but one mission in the world: service to music and to man.

ERASMUS PRIZE TO CHAGALL AND KOKOSCHKA

France's Marc Chagall and Austria's Oskar Kokoschka recently were jointly awarded the Erasmus Prize which included a cash grant of 100,000 Dutch guildens (about \$23,000).

The two painters received their award from Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in Copenhagen where the Congress of the European Culture Foundation took place. Among the guests at the ceremony were King Frederick of Denmark and Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth of England.

The Erasmus Prize is awarded annually to a person or persons who in the cultural or social field have made valuable contributions to the intellectual unity of Europe. In 1959, it was given to the statesman Robert Schuman and philosopher Karl Jaspers.

In turning the 1960 award over to Kokoschka, Prince Bernhard said that the Austrian artist "stood passionately for moral freedom and had never left any doubt that the freeing of the spirit was as much the task of the artist as that of other human beings."

NELL RANKINS A HUGE SUCCESS IN VIENNA

American singer Nell Rankins who recently appeared in Vienna for the first time in a lieder recital was thunderously applauded by her audience and the press.

The reviews praised her extraordinary musicianship, technique and power of expression. One critic raved about her "proud and fascinating bearing."

GOTTFRIED REINHARDT TO DIRECT "EVERYMAN."

Gottfried Reinhardt, son of the late Max Reinhardt, has notified Prof. A. Paumgartner, president of the Salzburg Festival, that he is willing, in principle, to direct a new performance of Hoffmannsthal's "Jedermann" (Everyman) during the 1961 festival.



Facade of the new Festival Theatre, looking from Siegmundplatz towards the Cathedral and the Castle

SALZBURG FESTIVAL 1961

The management of the 1961 Salzburg Festival announced the following schedule:

In the new Festival Theater: Mozart's "Idomeneo;" Richard Strauss' "Rosenkavalier;" Goethe's "Faust" (Part I). A number of orchestral concerts will also be given in the new Festival Theater.

In the old Festival Theater: Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "Cosi fan tutte;" and the world premiere of Rudolf Wagner-Regeny's "Das Bergwerk von Falun," based on the book by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal.

In the Theater in the Felsenreitschule: Verdi's "Simone Boccanegra," and Raimund's "Bauer als Millionaer."

In the Residenz: Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio"

MOZART FESTIVAL WEEK IN SALZBURG

The Anniversary of Mozart's birthday will again be celebrated in Salzburg next year with a special festival week in which a number of great artists and orchestras will participate. The events take place January 22 through 29, 1961.

Except where mentioned, all concerts will be given in the Great Hall of the Mozarteum and begin at 7:30 P.M. The following program has been announced:

Sunday, January 22, 11 A.M. Matinee at Mozart's old residence, Makartplatz 8: Kurt Neumueller, pianist, plays works of Mozart.

Monday, January 23: Orchestral Concert, Hermann Scherchen, conductor, with the Mozarteum Orchestra in works by Mozart, including Symphony No. 41 (Jupiter).

Tuesday, January 24: Chamber Concert, given by the Janacek Quartet, Bruenn. The program includes Mozart's string quartets Koechel No. 387 and 575, and L. Janacek's String Quartet, No. 1.

Wednesday, January 25: Orchestral Concert, Bernhard Paumgartner, conductor, with the Camerata Academica in works of Mozart.

Thursday, January 26: Soloists' Recital. Irmgard Seefried, soprano, Wolfgang Schneiderhan, violinist, Carl Seemann, pianist, Erik Werba, pianist, in Viennese Classics by Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven.

Friday, January 27: Orchestral Concert of the Mozarteum Academy for Music and Arts.

Saturday, January 28: The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in works of Mozart.

Sunday, January 29: The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in a repeat performance.

PREVIEW OF 1961 VIENNA FESTIVAL EVENTS

On the Occasion of this year's close of the Vienna Festival Weeks, the artistic director of the Festival, Egon Hilbert, gave a preview of the events projected for the 1961 season. The musical section of the 1961 Festival Program will center on the presentations planned in connection with the Tenth International Music Festival of the Vienna Konzerthaus Society. The orchestras of the South West German and the West German Radio Corporations, the London Symphonics, the Paris Lamoureux Orchestra, and the Berlin Rias Orchestra are expected as guests, and negotiations are under way for an appearance of the Moscow Symphonics. Other projects include two cycles devoted to the work of the Austrian composer Anton von Webern (1883-1945) and the music of Richard Strauss, a concert series of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra; and a Cathedral concert to be given in Vienna's St. Stephan's Church.

The London Old Vic Theatre, the Zurich and the Dueseldorf Schauspielhaus, and the Berlin Schillertheater have agreed to give guest performances at Vienna stages in the Festival cycle "Freedom and Drama". Negotiations with an American company have not yet been concluded. It is planned, furthermore, to present plays in the historical "Theater an der Wien" which was recently acquired for complete renovation by the Vienna Municipality.

BREGENZ FESTIVAL 1961.

The playbill of the 1961 Bregenz Festival -- July 21 through August 19 -- offers as the feature on the famous Stage on the Lake a number of performances of Johann Strauss' operetta "Der Zigeunerbaron" (The Gypsy Baron). The Ballet on the Lake will be "Romeo and Juliet." The Theater on the Kornmarkt will house the ensemble of the Vienna Burgtheater which will present Raimund's comedy "Der Barometermacher auf der Zauberinsel" (The Barometer Maker on the Magic Isle) and Grillparzer's "Das goldene Vliess" (The golden Fleece). Also scheduled are performances of the opera "Fra Diavolo;" orchestral concerts and chamber music recitals. For the first time in Festival history, musical offerings will also be performed in neighboring Feldkirch.

TOWER WILL PERPETUATE "SILENT NIGHT, HOLY NIGHT"

A memorial "Tower of Christmas Peace" will be erected in Hallein at the grave of Franz Gruber, composer of the world's most famous Christmas Carol "Silent Night, Holy Night".

Dr. Friedrich Jacoby, director of the Franz Gruber Foundation, said that "every Christmas Eve, 'Silent Night, Holy Night' will resound from the tower, sending forth a message uniting all mankind in a Christian mission for redemption and peace."

Among the honorary patrons is Archbishop Andreas Rohrbacher of Salzburg.

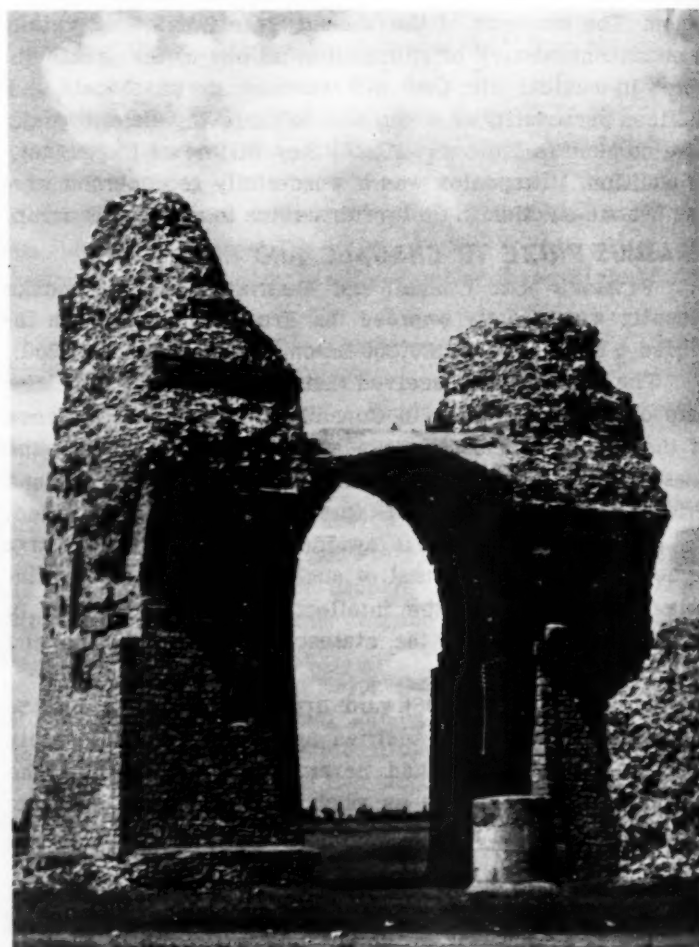
Franz Gruber, a Catholic schoolmaster and organist, was born in Upper Austria in 1787 and died in 1863.

AUSTRIANS UNEARTH ANCIENT TRADE FAIR

Austrian archeologists working on St. Magdalena Mountain near Klagenfurt have excavated what they believe to be the site of one of the oldest trade fairs in the world. The find, they say, is about 2,000 years old and evidence shows that there Roman, Celtic and Greek traders haggled about the world's first refined steel.

The excavations laid bare a system of storehouses, offices and exhibition booths containing well-preserved specimens of steel weapons, tools and household articles.

The scientists say that the steel was cast in nearby foundries by the inhabitants of the pre-Christian Roman province of Noricum. An analysis of the steel finds shows that the material was of a purity and durability unparalleled by any other alloy of that era.



The Romans built the City of Carnuntum 40 miles East of present-day Vienna. Founded in the 1st century A.D., Carnuntum was destroyed in the 4th century. Picture shows the so-called Heidentor (Heathens' Gate).

NEUTRAL AUSTRIA TO OPEN LONG-RANGE RADAR DEVICE

Neutral Austria is putting a new long-range radar station into operation next week to detect violations of her air space. Defense Minister Ferdinand Graf said the radar will help check "numerous recent Soviet charges" that NATO aircraft have frequently crossed over Austria.

Egon Schiele Exhibition in New York

Sponsored by the Institute of Contemporary Art, Boston, an Exhibition of masterworks of the Austrian painter Egon Schiele was opened November 15 at the Galerie St. Etienne, 24 West 57th Street, New York.

The twenty-five oils and the forty-nine temperas, watercolors, drawings and prints on view cover the artist's mature years from 1910 to 1918.



Self Portrait, 1912

After the closing of the New York Exhibition on Dec. 15, Schiele's works will be on view at the: J.B. Speed Museum, Louisville, January 3 - 31, 1961, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, March 1 - April 2, 1961, and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, April 19 - May 21. Egon Schiele was born in the Austrian town of Tulln on the Danube, June 12th, 1890. Since his father was a stationmaster, the boy spent his first years in the atmosphere of the railroad depot where the family lived. An acutely observant child, Egon soon began to sketch whatever he saw around him. He would look out of the window for hours studying the various types of engines and railroad cars. Trying to draw them, this predilection was interpreted by his parents as a leaning toward engineering and they once considered sending him to a technological Institute.

In elementary school he was a docile and solitary boy who made good progress in his studies. For his more advanced education, he was sent to the high school in Krems, Lower Austria. A year passed and in 1904 he transferred to a school in Klosterneuburg, a lovely old town near Vienna. By then, he had lost interest in his required subjects and had become so preoccupied with drawing that his teachers reported him a disturbing influence on the class. Only his drawing teacher, Professor Strauch, recognized the student's exceptional gift and gave him warm support. A few drawings, all of them portraits, still exist from this period.

At the age of fifteen, having completed only three grades, Schiele left school and went to the Academy of Arts in Vienna. In the same year his father died. He now had to content with his uncle who had been appointed guardian and who - predicting the boy's certain failure as an artist - strongly resisted Schiele's decision to paint. Having been coddled as a child, Schiele at first gave way to tantrums of despair. But then, driven by his uncle's opposition, he made the greatest possible effort in his studies at the Academy, determining to prove that he had made the right choice. Schiele's intense efforts and the visible progress of his work were later to reconcile the uncle to his nephew's career.

In Vienna the young artist set to work with burning zeal, bringing home bundles of drawings day after day. His mother had moved to Vienna and Schiele lived with her for the first two years. But the small cramped apartment did not offer room where he could work with the necessary concentration; thus he went in search of a studio of his own.

Schiele's early works, created during the years of 1906 to 1908, are mainly small landscape and portrait studies in oil. Giving no indication of his later development, they are influenced by the works of the French impressionists, then being shown in Vienna for the first time. The *Self Portrait* of about 1907 as well as *Village II*, *Shrine in the Forest*, *I*, *Orchard in Spring* and *Farmhouse* are examples of this period.

In 1908, Schiele exhibited his paintings in the Marble Hall of the baroque abbey of Klosterneuburg, and a year later, showed large canvases at the Kunstschau, a newly founded



Arnold Schoenberg, 1917

modern artists' group where another young Viennese, Oskar Kokoschka, was also showing for the first time. Schiele's paintings created a sensation. A number of people had already recognized his originality and talent, but the general public and some art critics condemned his work which they called caricatures of reality and emanations of a sick mind.

Such criticism damaged his good standing with the teachers at the academy who did not approve of the "Modern Trend" of his work. These pressures grew stronger, forcing Schiele to quit the academy and rent a studio of his own. Since his mother could not contribute to his support, he was forced to rely upon his own means.

The works of 1909 strongly bear the mark of a painter who was the dominating figure in the Viennese art world at the turn of the century - Gustav Klimt. Klimt had founded the Vienna Secession, a radical wing of the international art nouveau style, his ornamental design and use of color in mosaic-like segments that include gold and silver. But the older artist's influence was short-lived. As early as 1910 we begin to discern the traits of Schiele's original style - sharply defined forms that are both carefully drawn and filled in with color, the treatment of hands with their over-emphasized bone and knuckle structure and outstretched fingers, all underscored in color.

From 1910 on, Schiele's works were seen in private galleries and in the exhibition halls of the Secession and the Viennese Artist's Organization, the Hagenbund. His art provoked strong attacks from the art critics as well as from his fellow artists. (Continued on page 8)

Indeed, Schiele found acclaim abroad long before he had achieved recognition in Vienna. In the years preceding the first world war, he was invited to exhibit in Paris, Rome, Brussels, Budapest, Prague and throughout Germany where he was considered an outstanding representative of the new Austrian art movement.

But just as Schiele's name was beginning to be known, an event occurred which endangered his career. In 1912 he was arrested and imprisoned for twenty-four days on charges of having drawn erotic pictures. He writes in his diary, "I do not deny that I have made drawings and watercolors of an erotic nature. But they are always works of art. Are there no artists who have done erotic pictures? But never has an artist been jailed on account of them . . . I shall not try to find excuses, that would be beneath me."

Fortunately for Schiele, the excitement caused by this incident in Viennese art circles during the last years of peace, soon subsided. Graver matters were to claim the public interest.

The war began in 1914 and shortly after his marriage the following year, Schiele was drafted into the Austrian army. The ensuing period was to be one of the most depressing of his life. Letters to his family and friends show the anguish military training caused him and his total inability to accept discipline and subordination. He was relieved when he was transferred to Vienna in 1916. Subsequently assigned to office duty in a Russian prison camp in lower Austria, he found time for his work, executing drawings and portraits in watercolor of officers and Russian prisoners. His superiors soon made room for a studio in one of the barracks and he could now work again on larger projects. In 1917 Schiele was ordered back to Vienna where he was allowed to live in his studio. He now enjoyed a number of privileges that made his military service easier to bear.

During the four years of war, Schiele was able to send his work to only a few exhibitions abroad - among these were shows at the Kunsthaus in Zurich, at the Secession Groups in Munich and Berlin, and in Stockholm and Amsterdam.

The year 1918 at last brought the decisive event establishing Schiele's artistic recognition in Vienna. In the beginning of that year, the Vienna Secession showed a comprehensive collection of his paintings which was acclaimed by public and press. Schiele himself designed the poster for his exhibition. The color lithograph depicted his friends, most of whom were artists, seated around a table with Schiele at the upper end. A large number of his paintings were sold and he suddenly found himself free of financial worries. He now could look forward to a less troubled future. He rented a large studio located in a garden pavilion, using his former work rooms as living quarters only. This move was necessary, moreover, as his young wife expected their first child.

When war was at last drawing to an end in the fall of 1918, Schiele hoped not only for financial independence, but also for that mobility and freedom of decision which meant so much to him. But this was not to be.

On October 28, his wife succumbed to the influenza epidemic then ravaging the war-torn and exhausted countries of central Europe. That same day, Schiele, himself, fell ill from the disease and died three days later, October 31, 1918.

Thus the life of this exceptional artist was brought to a sudden and tragic end. During the brief span from 1910 to 1918, Egon Schiele had created works which were to place him among the great artists of the expressionist period.

Otto Kallir

(Dr. Otto Kallir of the Galerie St. Etienne is known for his lifelong interest in the Austrian artist. He wrote a comprehensive Schiele Monograph in 1930 and presented no less than three Schiele Exhibitions in New York since 1940.)

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